# 2021 CERTIFICATION 2022 JUN 10 PM 1: 37

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

## Matthews - Moss Water Association

PRINT Public Water System Name

0340008

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)	
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	5-25-22
□ On water bill (Attach copy of bill)	
□ Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
Other (Describe:)	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
□ Distributed via U.S. Postal Service	
□ Distributed via E-mail as a URL (Provide direct URL):	
□ Distributed via Email as an attachment	
□ Distributed via Email as text within the body of email message	
□ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
□ Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here)	
□ Posted online at the following address (Provide direct URL):	
CERTIFICATION	
I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its custom the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR reconfederal Regulations (CFR) Title 40 Part 141.151 – 155.  Secretary  Title	contained in the report
SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)	

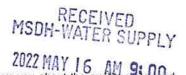
You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

#### 2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Matthews Moss Water Association PWS#: 340008

May 2022



We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Matthews Moss Water Association have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brandon Todd at 601.319.3787. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Matthews-Moss Water Association located at 134 Jasper HWY 537, Laurel, MS 39443.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

				TEST RESU	JLTS				
Contaminant  Microbiolog	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source	of Contamination
Total Coliform     Bacteria including     E. Coli	Y	December	Monitoring	0	NA	0	ba	nce of coliform cteria in 5% of onthly samples	Naturally presen in the environme E Coli comes fro human and anim fecal waste

10. Barium	N	2019*	.0867	.00650867	pp	m	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.3	0	pp	m	1.3	AL=1	<ul> <li>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</li> </ul>
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.123	No Range	pp	m	4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer an aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	2	0	pp	b	0	AL=1	5 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	14000	No Range	рр	b	0		<ol> <li>Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.</li> </ol>
Disinfection	-	-							
81. HAA5	N	2020*	4	No Range	ppb	0			By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
32. TTHM Total rihalomethanes]	N	2020*	1.24	No Range	ppb	0			By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	1	.16 – 1.55	ppm	0	MR		Water additive used to control microbes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. Disinfection By-Products:

Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

During December our system did not complete testing or monitoring for bacteriological or chlorine testing and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Matthews Moss Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please note this CCR will not be mailed out to each individual customer. It will be printed in local paper and a copy can be obtained at our office.

Matthews Moss Water Association
PWS ID: 340008
May 2022

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ontaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, 
and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result 
industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and 
a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical 
and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 
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provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably 
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ms per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000 tms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000

ď			TEST RESU	LTS			
	Date offected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCU/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contemination

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	NOTICE OF		H Bit	THE	ba	ecteria in 5% of onthly samples	to the environment E Coli comes from human and animal incal wasts
ats							
	.0867	.00650867	ppm	2	2		drilling wastes; n metal refineres, ural deposits
Tions.	1 0	0-		12	Alask 3	Correcion of	completed of combine

	.0867	.00650867	ppm		artigi.	discharge from metal refineres, erosion of natural deposits
2V20*	3	0-	ppm	1.3	AL=1,3	Compsion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	123	No Range	ಗ್ರಧ್		4	Ercolon of natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fartilizer and aluminum factories
50,	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
	14000	No Range	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents

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### PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The State of Mississippi, County of Jones

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for JONES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the IMPACT OF LAUREL, a newspaper published in the City of Laurel, Jones County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the IMPACT OF LAUREL is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in § 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

Matthews M	oss Water Asso	ociation- Wat	er Report
has been mad to-wit:	e in said pape	er 1 times	consecutively
On the25	day of	May	20_22
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On the	day of		20
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NOTARY PUBLIC

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